

American Society of Addiction Medicine

formerly American Medical Society on Alcoholism and Other Drug Dependencies (AMSAODD)

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Chemical Dependence in Pregnancy: Latest Target for Abuse

by Sheila B. Blume, MD

In Sanford, Florida, a judge finds a 23-year-old cocaine dependent woman guilty of delivery cocaine to her two infants via the umbilical cord, under a criminal drug-dealing statute.

In South Dakota, an American Indian woman is jailed to keep her from drinking during pregnancy.

In California, a district attorney announces his intention to prosecute mothers whose newborns test positive for illicit drugs on a urine screen.

These stories are becoming commonplace in America today. Has our society, unable to prevent alcoholism and other drug dependence in women, unable to make adequate treatment available, decided to fall back on criminalizing and punishing as substitutes for care?

(continued on page 7)

Inside	
Nicotine	Conference 2,3,9
Specialty	y Status Cmte 5
	tion Information 10
	nant Women 6,7
	Is/Economics of Care 11
	y Bissell, Cruse 12
	Care in Recovery 13
	mbers 15

This is the second issue of ASAM News, formerly called AMSAODD News.

Conference on Nicotine Dependence Draws Over 300

Last year, most came to find out if it actually could be done, and whether they should individually consider doing it.

This year, having decided to try it, many came to learn how ... and when.

"I'm scared," the medical director of a treatment facility admitted to ASAM News. "The ultimate decision was left up to me, and I do believe that it's in the best interests of our patients to go smoke-free. But I have so many questions!"

Hopefully her questions were answered during ASAM's Second National Conference on Nicotine Dependence, held Sept. 21-24 in downtown Chicago. About 100 of the 310 registrants were physicians. And the faculty of 22 included ASAM members Drs. R. Jeffrey Goldsmith, Richard D. Hurt, Terry A. Rustin, Max A. Schneider, John Slade, and James W. Smith.

In addition to basic information about tobacco and nicotine, much of the focus at this second national conference was on "how to" help patients stop smoking: inpatient, outpatient, in and out of chemical dependency treatment centers; using aversion therapy, 12 Step programs, behavioral approach, quick fixes, nicotine polacrilex gum.

(continued on page 2)

ASAM is a specialty society of 3,500 physicians who are concerned about alcoholism and other drug dependencies and who care for persons affected by these illnesses.

ASAM Nicotine Conference

(cont'd from p. 1)

About Bill Wilson, AA co-founder:

"A heavy, sloppy smoker all his life, he developed emphysema in the 1960s. It killed him. He gave his last speech to the International AA Convention in Miami in 1970, lifted to the platform in a wheelchair, gasping for breath and sucking oxygen from the tank that was always with him."

Inside Alcoholics Anonymous by Nan Robertson, p. 84-85



Conference chairs John Slade, MD (C) and Richard D. Hurt, MD (R) with Jack Henningfield, PhD of NIDA (L).



Alan Blum, MD, gave a dynamic, controversial luncheon speech about cigarette advertising. As do many other speakers and conference attendants, Dr. Blum hopes for a smoke-free society by the year 2000.

CONFERENCE DIGEST Smoke-Free CDU's R. Jeffrey Golds

R. Jeffrey Goldsmith, MD, of Cincinnati, has been continuing to survey smoke free chemical dependency units (CDU's) across the country. Major

findings: Dr. Goldsmith • "The strong opinion of a key leader" continues to be very important.

 "Smoke-free policies do not scare away potential patients." This common fear "turned out not to be true" in Dr. Goldsmith's national survey. "Only one program reported substantial loss of potential patients," he told



participants at his workshop on developing smoke-free CDU's.

Dr. Goldsmith stressed, as did other speakers, that developing a smoke-free policy, and treating nicotine dependence, are two different things.

CDU's are struggling with how to integrate the treatment of nicotine dependence into a standard chemical dependency program. Should it be voluntary or mandatory? Should there be a pharmacological detoxification? Do we need special groups or generic chemical dependency groups? "These questions, which present an opportunity for milestone research, need to be worked out by clinical research and tested locally across the country."

• CDU's appear to be in some denial about the harmful effects of nicotine, with some still believing that "nicotine is less harmful than, say, alcohol or cocaine."

Judy M. Knapp, MPH, reported that nearly 3/4 of over 200 CDU's, surveyed in Minnesota in 1988 by the Minnesota Smoke Free 2000 Coalition, believed that nicotine dependence



should be treated like other drug dependencies. Yet only 11% of these facilities included tobacco treatment in their programs. She found that 78% of CD patients smoke, and 38% of staff, in contrast to less than 30% of the general public.

Can recovering alcoholics quit smoking without endangering their sobriety? About two-thirds of the

Ms. Knapp

(continued on p. 3)

- p. 2

Minnesota facilities said "yes," but about one quarter said that quitting smoking would interfere with recovery (from other drugs).

When should tobacco treatment be offered? Only 31% said during treatment; 26% didn't know. About three in four indicated that they have insufficient knowledge about nicotine dependence and treatment.

Common barriers to a completely smoke-free facility: fear of losing patients; fear of a lawsuit; difficulty of enforcing a smoke-free policy.

Two-thirds of the Minnesota CD directors said that a statewide law prohibiting smoking in chemical dependency facili-



ties would minimize their

fear of losing patients. Reimbursement

"I prefer the term 'treatment' to 'smoking cessation'," declared Jeff Eagle, PhD, of Centerville, Mass. "Nicotine dependence is a real *disorder*, not a bad habit. I smoked three packs a day for 20 years. That's not a bad habit!"

Dr. Eagle

The 1988 U.S. Surgeon General's Report (Health Consequences of Smoking) clearly identifies nicotine as an addictive drug similar to heroin and cocaine. Before this, the APA (American Psychiatric Association) had identified both nicotine dependence and nicotine withdrawal syndrome as disorders worthy of independent classification (DSM-III).

Despite this, Dr. Eagle said that third party payers (health insurers, HMO's, Medicare, Medicaid) generally state that they do not cover treatment of nicotine dependence. Only about half of carriers will even reimburse for nicotine polacrilex (Nicorette gum), which is a prescription drug used in nicotine replacement therapy.

What can physicians do about reimbursement?

Although there is "very little coverage for 'smoking cessation' services *per se*, there are a large number of physical and psychological symptoms and illnesses associated with nicotine dependence and nicotine withdrawal syndrome," said Dr. Eagle. These conditions include (but are not limited to):

"Wheezing, coughing, lung cancer, emphysema, heart disease, high blood pressure, depression, anxiety, insomnia, acute psychiatric disorders, alcohol and drug abuse."

Third-party coverage is often available for the diagnosis and treatment of these commonly associated problems (medical diagnosis codes differ from state to state). But, because "smoking cessation is specifically prohibited in many insurance contracts, it follows, then, that a treatment program, designed around the presence of associated symptoms and illnesses, will be able to maximize the potential for third-party payments," Dr. Eagle said. "It's also possible to negotiate with insurance on a case-by-case basis. Although this can be time-consuming, it may prove to be the only effective approach in some situations (such as inpatient detoxification for a patient with emphysema)."

Dr. Eagle works primarily with smokers who have tried and failed - more than once to quit. Other suggestions:

Diagnose from DSM-III-R:

 a) psychological factors affecting physical condition - specify the physical condition as Axis III: Code 316.00 (p. 333);

"Try this first, we know it works." Another faculty member, Terry A. Rustin, MD, author of *Quit and Stay Quit*, also recommended this diagnosis for reimbursement.

b) nicotine dependence: Code 305.10 (p. 181) nicotine withdrawal syndrome: Code 292.00 (p. 150-151)

• Most insurance companies say that treatment for stopping smoking is not medically necessary. Dr. Eagle believes that if physicians would include the diagnosis of nicotine dependence/withdrawal on insurance forms, even if not billing under that disease, this could raise insurance statistics on the diagnosis.

• Insurance companies claim that treatment is not cost effective. Tell them that the annual cost to employ a smoker is \$4611 (in absenteeism, medical care, time lost, insurance property damage and cleaning, involuntary smoking).

 After treatment, get data and then approach insurance companies. Co-morbidity is useful here.

 Have primary care physician write a letter saying that the patient's physical condition is negatively impacted by nicotine dependence.

 Add smoking treatment to treatment for alcohol/drug abuse (75-90% of these patients smoke), or for psychiatric treatment (75% of inpatient psychiatric hospital patients smoke).

Smokers Anonymous in CD Units

"Stopping smoking is easy. I've done it a thousand times." ... Mark Twain

Max A. Schneider, MD, and Gary Lauger, MS, described the structure and role of self-help groups in smoking cessation. Some have professional leadership and ongoing formal counseling; others are continuations of standard short-term smoking cessation programs; others are less formal. Smokers Anonymous, a 12-Step program adopting the steps and traditions of AA, was described as open to all "who have a sincere desire to quit tobacco use."

SA meetings are being developed across the country. The speakers encouraged CD units to invite SA meetings to their facilities, as they do other 12-Step groups, and to promote those other groups to become non-smoking AA, CA, NA, PA, and OA meetings. This helps patients who are trying to discontinue smoking to work their various programs in safe environements.



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Task Force Pursues Specialty Recognition Ponders Independent Certifying Body After 1990

by E. M. Steindler

ASAM's new Task Force on Specialty Status is now the focal point for the society's pursuit of official recognition of addiction medicine as a practice specialty. Dr. Geller

The task force met for the first time Sept. 24 in Chicago, under the chairmanship of Anne Geller, MD. It will study various available avenues and options for the eventual establishment of a specialty or subspecialty certification in addiction medicine, one that would be recognized by the American Board of Medical Specialties (ABMS).

As part of its study, the task force also agreed to evaluate the merits of creating a certifying entity which could be independent of ASAM. In the interim, such an entity might take over the examination and certification process which is now conducted by ASAM.

At least two options seem worthy of consideration, regarding ABMS recognition:

1) to persuade one or more of the existing ABMS-recognized specialty boards that certificates should be issued to signify special qualifications in addiction medicine. Such a board could offer an examination in addiction medicine, not only for its own diplomates, but also for diplomates of other ABMSrecognized boards;

2) to establish a separate board in addiction medicine, one that could be equivalent to the 23 separate boards already under the umbrella of ABMS.

If an independent entity were created as a first step, it could eventually become the agency that applies for ABMS recognition, either through sub-specialization under existing ABMS boards, or as a separate certifying board.

To some observers, the overall credibility of certification is significantly enhanced if the process is controlled and directed by an entity which is independent of the specialty society. In this view, the traditional mission of a specialty society is to meet several different professional needs of its members, while the mission of a certifying body is solely to foster and attest to the attainment of clinical knowledge in the specialty area.

The existence of an independent entity would mean that ASAM could divest itself of certification functions after its

COMMITTEE NEWS

1990 exam. In that event, it would still be possible for ASAM to sponsor review courses and other continuing education, and to intensify efforts to foster fellowships and other training programs of high quality. The availability of such programs is an important consideration for any specialty seeking ABMS recognition.

Members of the ASAM Task Force are eager for ques-

tions, comments, and opinions from ASAM's membership on these and related matters. You are encouraged to write Dr. Anne Geller at Smithers Center, St. Lukes/Roosevelt Hospital, 428 W. 59th St, New York, NY 10019. Please indicate whether you wish to have your letter considered for publication in ASAM News.

Public Meeting Planned

The task force also agreed to conduct an hour of its April 26 meeting in a public hearing format to receive comments and statements from ASAM members. That meeting will be scheduled during ASAM's Annual Medical-Scientific Conference in Phoenix. More about this in future issues of ASAM News.

In addition to Dr. Geller, members of this task force include: Drs. Sheila B. Blume, Dolores M. Burant, H. Blair Carlson, Marc Galanter, Stanley E. Gitlow, James Halikas, David C. Lewis, Anthony B. Radcliffe, Sidney H. Schnoll, David

E. Smith, and G. Douglas Talbott. They were appointed by Dr. Jasper G. Chen See, ASAM president.

ABMS to Advertise in Yellow Pages

The American Board of Medical Specialties (ABMS) announced in late September that it will run ads in the Yellow Pages of 2,000 telephone directories next spring. These ads will list only the names of doctors who are ABMS board-certified.

ABMS boards certify doctors in 23 specialties and 43 subspecialties, for a total of about half of the nation's 600,000 doctors. Outside of the ABMS, there are 105 medical organizations that certify physicians, including ASAM.

New Committees

Conflict of Interest: Lynn Hankes, MD, chair MRO (Medical Review Officer):

Max A. Schneider, MD, chair States Chapter Development:

Joseph Westermeyer, MD, chair

p. 5



POSITION STATEMENT

ASAM Policy Statement on Chemically Dependent Women and Pregnancy

Background of the Problem

Because of the adverse effects on fetal development of alcohol and certain other drugs (including nicotine, cocaine, marijuana, and opiates) the chemically dependent woman who is pregnant or may become pregnant is an especially important candidate for intervention and treatment. Similarly, prevention programs should target all women of childbearing age.

Recently, public concern for preventing fetal harm has resulted in punitive measures against pregnant women or women in the postpartum period. These measures have included incarcerating pregnant women in jails to keep them abstinent and the criminal prosecution of mothers for taking drugs while pregnant and thereby passing these substances to the fetus or newborn through the placenta.

The American Society of Addiction Medicine is deeply committed to the prevention of alcohol- and other drug-related harm to the health and well-being of children. The most humane and effective way to achieve this end is through education, intervention, and treatment. The imposition of criminal penalties solely because a person suffers from an illness is inappropriate and counterproductive. Criminal prosecution of chemically dependent women will have the overall result of deterring such women from seeking both prenatal care and chemical dependency treatment, thereby increasing, rather than preventing, harm to children and to society as a whole. **Policy Recommendations**

The American Society of Addiction Medicine supports the following policies:

1. Prevention programs to educate all members of the public about the dangers of alcohol and other drug use during pregnancy and lactation. These should include:

 Age appropriate school-based education throughout the school curriculum.

 Public education about alcohol and other drug use in pregnancy and lactation, including health warning labels and posters as well as radio and television messages, educational programs and written materials.

 Prenatal education about alcohol and other drugs for all pregnant women and significant others, as part of adequate prenatal care.

 Professional education for all health care professionals, including education of obstetricians and pediatricians in the care of chemically dependent women and their offspring. Early intervention, consultation, and case finding programs specifically designed to reach chemically dependent women.

 Screening for alcohol and other drug problems in all obstetric care services, as well as in all medical settings.

 Adequate case finding, intervention, and referral services for women identified as suffering from chemical dependency.

 Treatment services able to meet the needs of chemically dependent women.

 Appropriate and accessible chemical dependency treatment services for pregnant women and women of childbearing age and their families, including inpatient and residential treatment. Services to care for the children and newborns of these patients should be provided. Without adequate child care arrangements, chemically dependent women are often unable to engage in the treatment they need.

 Adequate facilities for the outpatient and aftercare phases of treatment for chemically dependent women.

 Adequate perinatal care for chemically dependent women in treatment, sensitive to their special needs.

 Adequate child protection services to provide alternative placement for infants or children of persons suffering from chemical dependency who are unable to function as parents, in the absence of others able to fulfill the parent role.

4. Research:

 Basic and clinical research on the effects of alcohol and other drugs used during pregnancy.

 Model programs, with evaluation component, for case finding intervention and treatment of chemically dependent pregnant women, and for case finding, intervention, and treatment of infants and children affected by maternal alcohol and /or other drug use.

5. Law enforcement:

 State and local governments should avoid any measures defining alcohol or other drug use during pregnancy as "prenatal child abuse," and should avoid prosecution, jail, or other punitive measures as a substitute for providing effective health services for these women.

Preservation of patient confidentiality:

No law or regulation should require physicians to violate confidentiality by reporting their pregnant patients to state or local authorities for "prenatal child abuse."

> Adopted by ASAM Board of Directors Sept. 25, 1989

Also available: Position Statement on the Use of Alcohol and Other Drugs During Pregnancy (published in AMSAODD [now ASAM] News, Jan.-Feb. 1989, p. 15). Copies of these and other ASAM position statements are available free by request, in writing, from American Society on Addiction Medicine, 12 West 21st Street, New York, NY 10010. ASAM News

 September-October 1989

Chemical Dependence In Pregnancy: (cont'd from p. 1)



This increasing use of prosecution has been accompanied by proposals, at state levels, to redraft child abuse legislation in order to include "prenatal child abuse." Prenatal child abuse

would then include psychoactive substance use in pregnancy. Such a redefinition of child abuse would require us to report, without her consent, any chemically dependent pregnant patient in our practices or programs.

Concern about these and other local instances of abuse prompted ASAM to join, with more than a dozen other concerned

dozen other concerned Dr.Sheila Blume organizations, in a coalition on chemically dependent women and their children. The coalition meets regularly in Washington, convened by the National Council on Alcoholism (NCA).

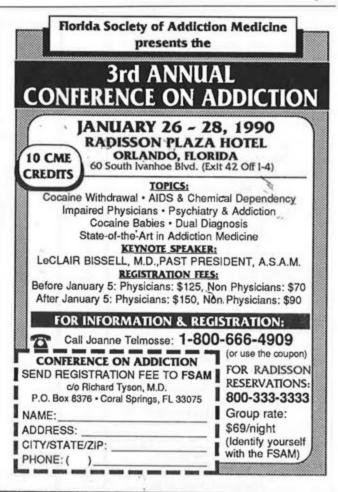
These developments have also prompted ASAM's Policy Statement on Chemically Dependent Women and Pregnancy, which was passed by our board of directors on Sept. 25 (see p. 6, adjacent to this page).

Now that ASAM has adopted this policy, it is up to all of us who care about the victims of chemical dependency to help bring these principles to our home states and local communities. Please take a moment. Read the policy statement. Do you know what activity is currently under way in your community? Are there government agencies or groups who believe in good faith that these punitive measures are a legitimate method of prevention? Are there others advocating for improved services? Can you lend your clinical expertise and your influence to support enlightened policies?

We all work in different settings. Some can advocate for programs that allow the newborn infant of a chemically dependent mother to remain with her in treatment. Some can take part in discussions to develop coordination of perinatal and chemical dependency treatment. Some can encourage research. Some can speak to our colleagues in law enforcement, the judiciary, and the legislature.

As the pendulum of societal attitude continues to swing between permissiveness and punitiveness, we must continue to be the advocates for humane care.

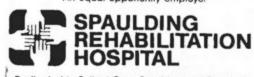
Dr. Blume is Medical Director of Alcoholism, Chemical Dependency, and Compulsive Gambling Programs at South Oaks Hospital, Amityville, New York. She is also Chair of the ASAM Public Policy Committee.



ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, Alcoholism Rehabilitation Physician

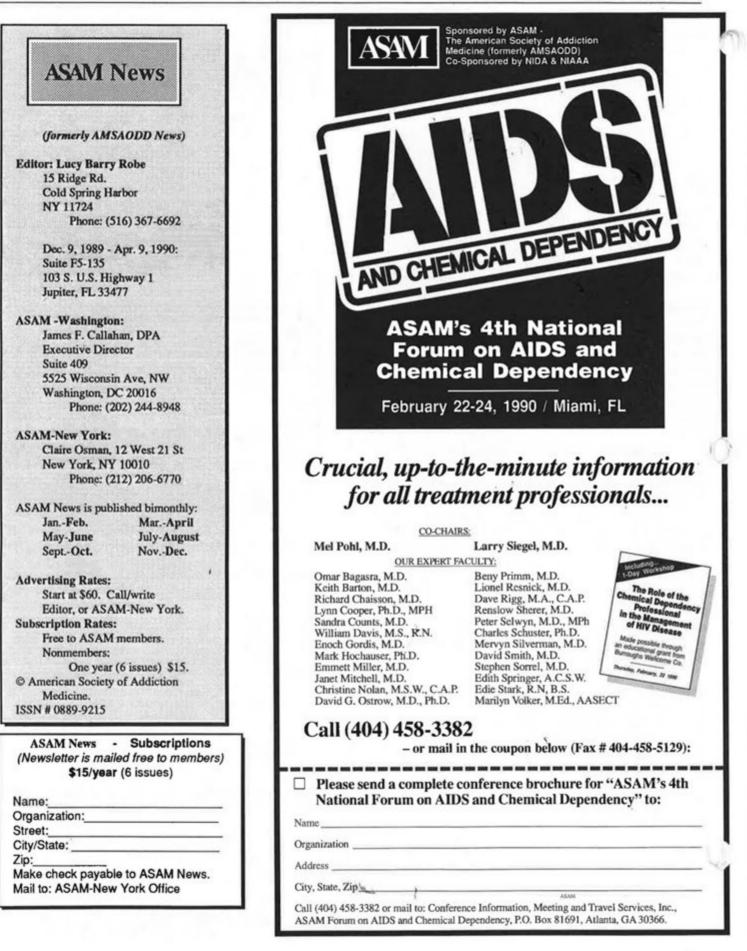
Spaulding Rehabilitation Hospital, a major affiliate of Massachusetts General Hospital, seeks a board qualified psy-chiatrist for a dynamic 19-bed inpatient and outpatient alcoholism rehabilitation program. Physician will be the primary physician for small number of inpatients (with internal medicine consultation) and psychiatry consultant to others. Will work with a skilled multidisciplinary treatment team experienced in the area of substance abuse. Will be involved In pre-admission screening evaluations and outpatient follow-up. Will assist the Director of the Alcoholism Rehabilitation Program with administrative responsibilities including program development, outreach, patient care conferences, teaching of medical students, quality assurance and committee activities. The hospital is affiliated with Harvard Medical School and Tufts University School of Medicine. May participate in research through some existing programs or by obtaining grants. Physicians currently completing psychiatry residencies or fellowships who have some experience in the treatment of patients with substance abuse are welcome to apply. Part-time, or possibly full-time, opportunity. Spaulding is a modern, non-profit, 284-bed hospital with 13 specialty programs.

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Dr. Max Schneider conducted a workshop at ASAM Nicotine Dependence Conference in Chicago.

BE/BC PSYCHIATRISTS

Spofford hall, a private 143-bed chemical dependency treatment facility, nationally known for its successful treatment programs, is currently seeking to fill two psychiatric positions: Chief Psychiatrist and Staff Psychiatrist. Background in chemical dependency and ASAM certified in Addiction Medicine preferred. Salary negotiable.

> Please send resume to: S. Viles, Director of Personnel

FORD P.O. Box 225 L Rte.9A, Spofford. N.H. 03462

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Nicotine Dependence Conference (Cont'd from p. 3)

If SA is to be offered by a CD treatment facility, among the issues that should first be addressed are:

Will paid staff be present? Are participants "graduates" of a program? Can current smokers attend? Can or should a "support person" attend? Are there materials or films available for the program and are they appropriate? Are the participants "patients," or "clients" on whom documentation must be maintained?

Dr. Schneider, who says that many years ago he smoked a dozen cigars a day ("big ones!"), declared yet again that "if you're still smoking, you're not clean and sober. When I first came out with this statement three or four years ago, old-timers thought it was heresy. Yet Bill Wilson and Marty Mann died tobacco-related deaths, and many other AA gurus have died of tobacco complications." He believes that SA groups should be aware of their 12th Step responsibilities to help members who relapse and smoke again ... He also suggested that SA groups provide information about local smoke-free 12 Step meetings (such as AA, NA, ACoA) to their members. [Smokers Anonymous World Services, 2118 Greenwich St, San Francisco, CA 94123. Phone: (415) 922-85751

The ASAM conference arranged to have SA meetings every morning and evening (as well as AA meetings).

Most of the conference presentations are available on audiotape at \$8.50 each from Infomedix, 12800 Garden Grove Blvd, Ste F, Garden Grove, CA 92643. Phone: 800-367-9286. In California: 800-922-9286.

A 57-page booklet of abstracts by the conference faculty, many quite detailed, is available for \$10 from conference manager Hermese Bryant, ASAM, Ste 204, 6525 West North Ave, Oak Park, IL 60302. Phone: (312) 848-6050. Price includes postage and handling; make check payable to ASAM. Registrants received this booklet in their conference packets.

ASAM's 3rd National Conference on Nicotine Dependence will be held in San Diego in September, 1990.

p. 9

ABOUT ASAM

Certification Applications

Applications to take the 1990 ASAM Certification Examination are now in the mail to all ASAM members.

If anyone is already certified, or is unable to participate this time, please pass the material along to an interested colleague.

Further information: Phone or write Eshel Kreiter, Credentialing Project, in the New York ASAM office. Phone: (212) 206-6770. Exam will be given in Dec. 1990.

How to Change AMSAODD Certificates to ASAM Certificates

Each ASAM-certified member will be mailed, at no charge, a clear sticker which can be pasted onto the member's certificate. The wording: *Effective May 30, 1989, the society's name was changed to American Society of Addiction Medicine.*

With that sticker will be an order form for an optional new

certificate, which would be issued in the name of American Society of Addiction Medicine. Cost is expected to be \$20. Each replacement certificate will include the number and date of the physician's original certificate.



current certificate

Addiction Medicine, Addictionist Not Addictionology

The ASAM Board would like to remind members about its June vote that the terms "addictionology" and "addictionologist" no longer be used in ASAM News articles and advertisements. Instead, the board suggests "addiction medicine," "addictionist," and/or "addiction medicine specialist."

Journals Popular at ASAM

Alcoholism: Clinical & Experimental Research. 146

1990 Dues

Last month, ASAM members received a letter from President Jasper G. Chen See which covered the society's major accomplishments and activities, and described some of its goals, including plans to establish addiction medicine as a medical specialty.

Because ASAM has grown so dramat.cally (125% in five years), has opened a Washington, DC, office, has expanded its educational offerings, and plans to do much much more, the board voted to raise 1990 dues for regular members to \$200. Dues for retired members (each must be approved by the board) will be \$15; for medical students, \$15; and for members-in-training (residents, fellows - requires a letter from current chief) will be \$40.

About Members

John N. Chappel, MD, of Nevada, was recently elected a Class A (nonalcoholic) trustee of the General Service Board of Alcoholics Anonymous, to serve for nine years (three 3-year consecutive terms). The AA Board is made up of seven nonalcoholics and 14 AA members....

David E. Smith, MD, of Haight Ashbury Free Clinics in San Francisco, received the first Sidney Cohen Award for his contributions in CD prevention, treatment and recovery from the University of California at Los Angeles...

Eugene Roach, MD, has been appointed executive director of the Anderson Center of Saint John's Health Care Corp., in Indiana....

Susan C. Stewart, MD, of New York City, is the president-elect of the 15,000-member American Medical Women's Association...

FLORIDA Physician wanted, certified by ASAM, inquiries confidential. Send c.v. to: Recovery Medical Group, PO Box 8376, Coral Springs, FL 33075

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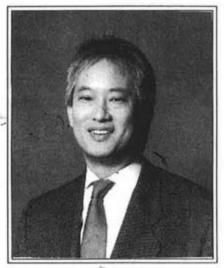
BE/BC internists or family practitioners with ASAM certification preferred. Call Paul Rothfeld ,President/ CEO at 1-800-444-1554 or send C.V. to Gosnold , 200 Ter Heun Drive , Falmouth , Ma 02540

Standards & Economics of Care Plans Survey

by David Mee-Lee, MD

The Standards & Economics of Care Committee met in Chicago in September to coordinate the work of its four subcommittees.

Criteria: (David Mee-Lee, MD; 7 Geoffrey Kane, MD, co-chairs) There has been one preliminary meeting with the National Association of Addiction Treatment Providers (NAATP) to combine the Cleveland Criteria with the NAATP Criteria. On Oct. 23-24, we are to meet in a marathon session, to produce one set of admission, discharge, and transfer criteria for multiDr. Mee-Lee



ple levels of care in addiction medicine. Once the discussion draft is complete, all ASAM members will have an opportunity to comment on these criteria.

Reimbursement: (Lester S. Silver, MD, chair) is working to ensure that the "procedures" and services of addiction medicine specialists have recognized codes and reimbursement.

Standards of Care: (Barton A. Harris, MD, chair) has proposed developing practice guidelines for detoxification across all classes of drugs; defining the components of treatment and the role of the physician across levels of care.

Outcome Research Standards: (P. Joseph Frawley, MD, chair) Through his work with the California Society's Treatment Outcome Committee, Dr. Frawley has compiled Recommendations for Measurement of Outcome in Research in Treatment Efficacy.

We will soon send all ASAM members a survey, seeking feedback about your needs and concerns, so that our committee can target the membership's most important priorities. The ASAM Board has committed significant financial and staff resources to the work of this committee. Your input is important to ensure efficient, productive use of those resources.

Dr. Mee-Lee is Chair of the Standards & Economics of Care Committee.

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Painful Affairs -Looking for Love Through Addiction and Co-Dependency

by Joseph R. Cruse, MD

In the mid-1940s, Dr. E. M. Jellinek stated that the "greatest obstacle is denial." This has not changed much. We all still look for techniques to help the reticent, reluctant patient through denial of alcohol and other drug dependence and into the bright light of acceptance. The stigma of the disease, the implication of weakness and of poor self control, and the constant attempt to prove one's power over mind-altering chemicals, all reinforce an addicted patient's denial.

Joseph R. Cruse, M.D. is an obstetrician who became an addiction medicine specialist after his own recovery. He was the founding medical director of the Betty Ford Center, and is currently clinical director of ONSITE in Rapid City, South Dakota. Dr. Cruse is a realist, a pragmatist, a dreamer who makes dreams come true, and a sensitive teacher.

By comparing the various stages of the disease of chemical addiction with romantic encounters, Dr. Cruse draws the reader into a love story which beguiles us into understanding and accepting alcoholism. We see alcoholism develop like a love affair: insidious, enlarging, overpowering, and consuming.

Part I describes Joe's romance with his disease: how it conquered him; how others enabled it; and how, finally, his acceptance of it led to his recovery.

Part II deals with the relatively newly-described disease of co-dependency. Again, from the eyes, ears, and other senses of an experienced victim and healer, comes an intriguing story about the devastation of this disease.

This book is written mostly in lay terms. Folks who don't really understand the quagmire that they are in should read it. Professionals should suggest it to folks who are in denial or in early recovery. Patients should read it. Their loved ones (codependents) need to read it. The book could serve as an excellent source for physicians who are trying to sow the seeds of acceptance, both for alcohol and other drug dependence and for co-dependence.

Although at times somewhat laborious and verbose, most of *Painful Affairs* flows right along. Its delightful comparison of romance and disease intrigued and entrapped this reader.

Max A. Schneider, MD Orange, CA

Ordering information:

Health Communications Inc., 3201 S. W. 15th Street, Deerfield Beach, FL 33442 Phone: 800-851-9100 1989, paperback, 230 pages, \$9.95

BOOKSHELF

To Care Enough -Intervention with Chemically Dependent Colleagues A Guide for Healthcare and Other Professionals

by Linda R. Crosby, RN, and LeClair Bissell, MD To Care Enough is a most readable and well-structured guide to intervention with impaired professionals. The authors give us clear instruction on when to do it, how to do it, and why we should be doing it. The format allows the book to be used both as a quick reference and for more leisurely reading.

The book is extremely well organized and thus easy to use. Each chapter is divided into titled sections. Each chapter ends with "Chapter Highlights," which is a list of each section's important points. For example, Chapter 4, on the first phase of interventions, has sections on "Initial Preparation," "Collecting the Data," "Selecting Team Members," "Preparing Team Members," "Developing an Action Plan," and "Addressing the 'What Ifs." The highlights for Chapter 4 provide an easily accessible summary for the interventor who is in a hurry, or they can serve as a handy check list for anyone who is preparing an intervention.

The authors, who obviously have a great deal of practical experience, provide case histories and examples to illustrate their points. I particularly enjoyed the list of common responses from the subjects of interventions (pp. 151-152).

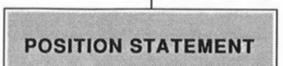
For someone who has little experience in intervention, it should be most reassuring to know what to expect and to be able to plan for it. The appendices, which include samples of contracts and lists of resources for impaired professionals, are invaluable. In gathering together all of this material and presenting it in such a straightforward manner, the authors have provided us with a book that we can recommend to anyone who may have to deal with an impaired professional. I have long felt the need for a book such as this one.

> Anne Geller, MD New York City

Ordering information: Johnson Institute, 7151 Metro Blvd, Minneapolis, MN 55435 Phone: 800-231-5165 (MN: 800-247-0484; CAN: 800-447-6660) 1989, hard cover, 292 pages, \$24.95

Errata

In the July-August ASAM News, the word "Signs" was omitted from the book's title, in a report about Warning Signs: A Parent's Guide to In-Time Intervention in Drug & Alcohol Abuse by William C. Van Ost, MD, and Elaine Van Ost, p. 12. Our apologies.........The Editor



ASAM Public Policy Statement: Medical Care in Recovery

Background of the Problem

Alcoholism and other drug dependencies (addictive disorders) are primary, chronic, and often progressive diseases that affect almost every aspect of health. The medical, surgical, and psychiatric treatment of a recovering chemically dependent patient may have a profound effect on the patient's risk of relapse. Any potentially addicting drug which alters mood may be hazardous to recovery even if the patient has not previously been dependent upon that substance.

Policy Recommendations

The American Society of Addiction Medicine recommends that:

1. For comprehensive medical care, all disease states, including addictive diseases, either active or in remission, must be taken into account in treatment planning.

 Abstinence from all potentially addicting, mood altering drugs is the goal for patients in recovery from addiction.
 However, such drugs occasionally may be a necessary adjunct in the management of a given patient for a specific condition.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR PRIMARY CARE PHYSICIAN

Progressive 138-bed freestanding chemical dependency, treatment center, serving adults and adolescents, located in beautiful Lancaster County, Penn., seeks medical director. Treatment philosophy consists of an individualized, Twelve Step, psychosocial, family orientation, with emphasis on specialized treatment populations.

Qualifications required: board certification in Internal Medicine or Family Practice, and experience in the treatment of chemically dependent persons. Preference for AMSAODD (now ASAM) certification.

Submit *curriculum vitae* to: Gerald D. Shulman, Senior V. P. Clinical Programs Addiction Recovery Corporation 12300 Twinbrook Pkwy, Ste 150, Rockville, MD 20852



Good People. Good Medicine.

NORTH CAROLINA

Prepaid group practice seeks BE/BC internist or family physician with interest in addictive disease to practice primary care and provide medical management of patients seeking treatment for chemical dependency. Excellent salary and benefits include professional liability and medical coverage, paid vacation and sick leave, holidays, continuing education, retirement plan, and shareholder opportunity.

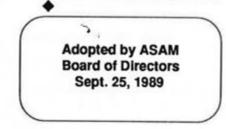
Direct letter of introduction and curriculum vitae to:

Phyllis M. Kline Physician Recruitment Coord.-AS Carolina Permanente Medical Group, P.A. 3120 Highwoods Blvd Raleigh, NC 27604 (800)277-2764 or (919)878-5874 Affirmative Action/EOE

Judicious prescribing and close, monitoring are necessary to minimize the risk of relapse into active addiction.

 When potentially addicting drugs are medically necessary, their dosages should be determined by the therapeutic requirements, bearing in mind variations in individual tolerance.

 Physicians are encouraged to seek consultation with a physician knowledgeable in addiction medicine, when treating a patient with a history of alcoholism or other addictive disease.



Copies of these and other ASAM position statements are available free by request, in writing, from: American Society of Addiction Medicine

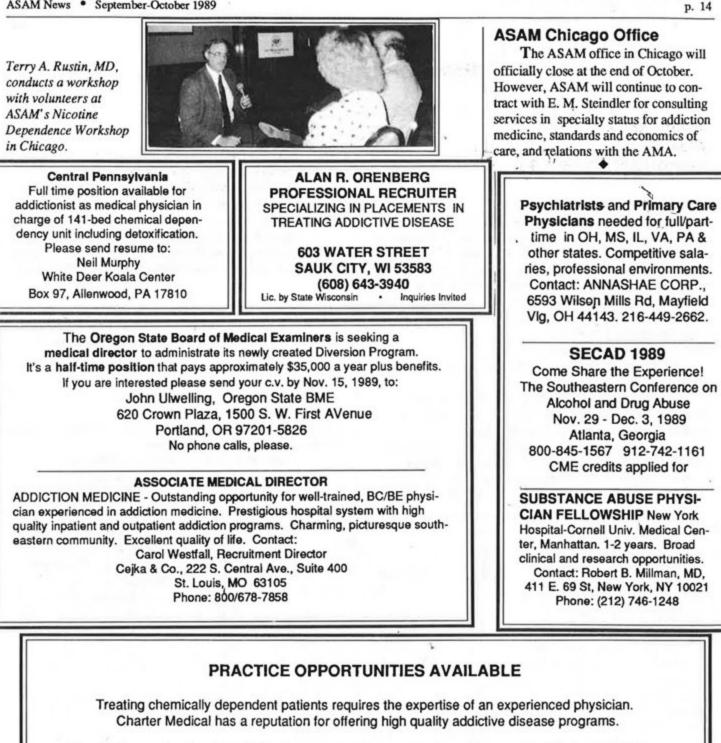
12 West 21st Street New York, NY 10010

MAINE

LEWISTON - ADDICTION MEDICINE SPECIALIST

St. Mary's General Hospital is located in beautiful Lewiston, the second largest city in Maine. Lewiston is ideally located only 34 miles west of Portland, only 1/2 hour from the ocean and 1/2 hour to the moun-

tains. We are actively seeking a bc/be internist or family practitioner with experience in addiction medicine to join the treatment team on a 40-bed inpatient CD program. The program consists of a 25-bed adult program and a 15-bed adolescent program. Will provide clinical supervision to treatment team, implement clinical guidelines, and participate in community education programs. Excellent practice opportunity. Contact Joe Dreher, M.D. **Clinical Director Behavioral Medicine Division** St. Mary's General Hospital 45 Golder Street Lewiston, ME 04240. Ph: (207) 786-2901. Ext. 2760.



Due to the growth of our hospital system, we now have several practice opportunities for physicians. The ideal candidate has a background in treating addictive disease, and has completed either a psychiatry or other medical specialty residency. Personal recovery is considered an asset.

Please take this opportunity to call us now and let us tell you about the communities we serve.

> P.O. BOX 209 MACON, GA 31298



1-800-841-9403 (in Georgia: 1-800-342-9660)



The following physicians joined or rejoined ASAM after the 1989 Membership Directory was published. Source: Judith Arthur.

In May and June: Douglas M. Astion, Canaan, CT Donald H. Bergman, Brunswick, GA Thomas J. Breidenstein, Columbia, MO Sandra Brown, Southfield, MI Michael D. Burday, Worcester, MA Jerry Clausen, Syracuse, NY Harry A. Croft, San Antonio, TX Vijay M. Dhawan, Montebello, CA Ira N. Doneson, Houston, TX Patrick J. Donley, Tacoma, WA Grace L. Downing, Wauwatosa, WI Neil J. Elkjer, Sioux Falls, SD Lawrence B. Erlich, Winter Park, FL Robert C. Erwin, Jr., Aurora, OH Lou A. Fink, Lafayette, LA Richard D. Fitch, O'Neill, NE Adrian J. Gellegrin, Louisville, KY John D. Good, Bridgeport, WV John H. Greig, Charlotte, NC Jeffrey R. Guss, Ann Arbor, MI Harry Harper, Saginaw, MI Emma K. Harrod, Buffalo, NY Yoosuf Haveliwala, Armonk, NY Willard E. Hawkins, Fullerton, CA David G. Healow, Billings; MT Richard N. Henegan, Jr., Arlington, TX Thomas R. Hobbs, Mechanicsburg,

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J. Allen Meyer, Chicago, IL. Ann Morey, Mesilla Park, NM Karl M. Morgenstein, Hollywood, FL

Patricia S. Nye, Tucson, AZ Harrison O'Connor, Franklin, MA Jack R. Peruett, Lake Jackson, TX George E. Piper, Haddonfield, NJ Omer A. Poirier, Massenia, NY John R. Prosser, Long Beach, CA Kenneth Don Ragan, Chattanooga, TN

Victoria S. Rains, Honolulu, HI Indrajit Ray, Guelph, Ont., Cda Stephen J. Ryzewicz, Worcester, MA

Yitzhak Shnaps, Belle Mead, NJ E. John Steinhilber, Concord, MA Susan C. Stewart, New York, NY Peter Sullivan, Barrie, Ont, Cda Tommy Swate, Houston, TX Gregory Talalayevsky, Brookline,

MA Paul Aloyisus Terpeluk, Annapolis, MD James M. Todd, New Orleans, LA Abraham J. Twerski, Aliquippa, PA Robert E. Walker, Bremerton, WA H. A. Wells, Jr., Richwood, WV William H. Whaley, Atlanta, GA Ronald Wiesinger, Los Angeles, CA Roger G. Wiggins, Evergreen, CO Michael J. Wood, Augusta, GA

ADDICTIONIST

The Capital Area Permanente Medical Group is a 300-physician multi-specialty practice serving the 270,000 patients enrolled in the Kaiser Permanente Medical Care program, Washington, D.C./Baltimore metropolitan area.

We are recruiting for a physician to lead our program's effort in the treatment of addicted members. A competitive salary and benefit package is offered along with an opportunity to start innovative treatment programs in this area.

If interested, please send C.V. to:

William J. McAveney, M.D. Associate Medical Director CAPMG 4200 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W. Suite 300 Washington, D.C. 20016

Or call in confidence:

1-800-326-2232

ASAM News

 September-October 1989

Meetings sponsored or co-sponsored by ASAM (formerly AMSAODD) (one-time listing for co-sponsored conferences).

For conference listing on this calendar, please send information directly to Lucy B. Robe, editor, at least three months in advance.

 Healing the Child Within: New York City, Nov. 6; Baltimore-Washington, Nov. 9.
 Spirituality as a Treatment and Recovery Aid for Adult Children: New York City, Nov. 7; Baltimore-Washington, Nov. 10.

Charles L. Whitfield, MD, The Resource Group, 7801 York Rd, Ste 215, Baltimore, MD 21204.

🕿 (301) 337-7772

 State of the Art in Addiction Medicine (The 1989 California Society Review Course): San Diego, CA, Nov. 9-11
 California Society of Addiction Medicine (formerly California

Society for the Treatment of Alcoholism & Other Drug Dependencies), 3803 Broadway, Oakland, CA 94611.

a (415) 428-9091

 SECAD 1989 - The Southeastern Conference on Alcohol and Drug Abuse: Atlanta, Nov. 29 - Dec. 3.
 Charter Medical Corp., PO Box 209, Suite 701, Macon, GA

31298.

T 1-800-845-1567 (In GA [912] 742-1161)

ASAM News American Society of Addiction Medicine 12 West 21st Street New York, NY 10010

ASAM CALENDAR

For information about ASAM co-sponsorship of conferences, contact Claire Osman, ASAM-New York.

 Hawaii in January: 5th Annual Pacific Institute of Chemical Dependency: Hawaii, Jan. 4-5, 1990.
 Pacific Institute of Chemical Dependency, Inc., PO Box 1233, Kailua, HI 96734.

a (808) 262-0742

 ASAM (was AMSAODD) 4th National Forum on AIDS & Chemical Dependency: Miami, FL, Feb. 21-24, 1990.
 Conference Information (AIDS), PO Box 81691, Atlanta, GA 30366.

☎ (404) 458-3382.
ASAM Board Meeting: Miami, Feb. 25.

 ASAM (was AMSAODD) Annual Medical-Scientific Conference: Phoenix, AZ, Apr. 27-29, 1990.
 ASAM Board Meeting: Phoenix, Apr. 25.
 Ruth Fox Course for Physicians: Phoenix, Apr. 26.
 ASAM, 12 West 21 St, New York, NY 10010.

a (212) 206-6770

 Next ASAM Certification Examination: Sat. Dec. 1, 1990 Atlanta, Chicago, Newark (NJ), San Francisco.
 ASAM, 12 W. 21 St, New York, NY 10010.
 (212) 206-6770

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